

TAFT WINS FIGHT  
FOR CIVIL SERVICE

House Sustains His Veto of the  
Legislative, Executive and  
Judicial Appropriation  
Bill.

FIRM ON COMMERCE COURT

Democrats Will Try Once More  
to Abolish That Tribunal,  
but Leaders Will Yield  
the Seven-Year  
Tenure Scheme.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 15.—President Taft, in one of the strongest messages sent to Congress during his administration, disapproved to-day the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, because of the provision which, in effect, abolished the Commerce Court and because of the seven-year tenure clause affecting the government employees. The Democrats failed to pass the bill over the veto.

The President finished the rough draft of his message late last night and called the Cabinet in extra session this morning to consider it before he sent it to the House. Mr. Taft dwelt at considerable length on the value of the Commerce Court and the reasons why it should not be abolished, declaring in the most emphatic terms that such legislation amounted to about the same thing as the proposed recall of judges and judicial decisions.

Mr. Taft's message was strong in its condemnation of the way Congress had attached special legislation to an annual appropriation bill. The President wrote that he approved any system of promoting efficiency in the civil service and favored a civil pension system, but he could not approve any legislation to turn out of office employees who had given their best years to the government. He said, in part:

When it is thought wise by Congress to include in general supply bills important substantive legislation, and the Executive cannot approve such legislation, it is his constitutional duty to return the bill with his objections, and the responsibility for delay in the appropriation of necessary funds to run the government cannot rest upon the Executive, but must be put where it belongs, upon the majority in each house of Congress that has diverted from the ordinary course and united with an appropriation bill amendments to substantive law. The importance and absolute necessity of furnishing funds to maintain and operate the government cannot be used by the Congress to force upon the Executive acquiescence in permanent legislation which he cannot conscientiously approve. I am utterly opposed to the abolition of a court because its decisions may be reversed by the approval of a majority of the Legislature. It is introducing a recall of the judiciary which, in its way, is quite as objectionable as the ordinary popular method proposed.

Holds Up His Own Pay.

One effect of Mr. Taft's veto is to hold up his own pay, that of every member of Congress, every federal judge and every employee of the United States courts.

As soon as the veto message was read Mr. Fitzgerald moved its immediate consideration, hoping the House would repeat its performance of the two preceding days. An hour of partisan debate preceded the rollcall, and Representatives Mann, Cannon and other Republicans again assailed the Democratic tendency to load appropriation bills with iniquitous legislative riders.

When the vote was taken eighteen Democrats declined to follow Mr. Fitzgerald, and they voted against overriding the veto. This made the vote stand 153 to 167, or twenty short of the two-thirds required, greatly to the disappointment of the Democratic members of the Appropriations Committee.

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This Morning's News

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NAT C. GOODWIN  
SEVERELY HURT

Well Known Actor Thrown Into Breakers  
from Skiff and Then Struck by the  
Overturned Boat.

Los Angeles, Aug. 15.—Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, was seriously injured to-day at Rocky Point, twelve miles south of Huene, He was thrown from a skiff on the rocks by the breakers, and then struck by the boat as it was dashed ashore.

Goodwin and a woman of his company engaged the launch Nora, Captain Albert Hyder, of Santa Monica, to make a trip up the coast to-day, with a view of locating some land which, Goodwin said, he wished to buy and convert into a summer resort.

The woman had a note which she told Captain Hyder was for an Indian, who lived near Huene, and when a spot twelve miles south of that place had been reached she espied an Indian's hut, and demanded that Captain Hyder take her note ashore and give it to the Indian.

Hyder refused, because of the strong tide and rough breakers, but Goodwin, taking off his coat and vest, grabbed the note and jumped into a rowboat.

As the boat reached the breakers line it was overturned. Goodwin was thrown upon shore and stunned. With the next roll of breakers the boat was thrown on Goodwin.

Hyder got Goodwin into the launch and hurried to Santa Monica, where the actor was placed in a hospital.

Late to-night, after a thorough examination, Goodwin's physicians announced the patient's injuries were not so serious as first thought, and that Mr. Goodwin would not be confined to the hospital beyond to-night. Bruises and cuts constituted the most serious of the actor's injuries.

Nathaniel C. Goodwin, or, as he is generally known, Nat Goodwin, was born in Boston, July 25, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and intended for a commercial life, but he early displayed a fondness for the stage, and took part in many small entertainments. It was while thus engaged that he attracted the attention of Stuart Robson, who had just resigned as leading comedian at the Globe Theatre, in Boston.

Mr. Robson had secured a play entitled "Law in New York," and Mr. Goodwin was engaged, at a salary of \$5 a week, to play the part of a bootblack and give imitation during the run of the piece. At the close of his engagement Mr. Goodwin was secured by Josh Hart to appear at the Eagle Theatre in this city, at a weekly salary of \$150.

He has been seen to advantage on the



NAT C. GOODWIN.  
The well known comedian, reported probably fatally injured in California.

American stage in many plays and comic operas, and he has also appeared frequently in Shakespeare's plays, interpreting Shylock, in the "Merchant of Venice," and Bottom, in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." As Fagin, in "Oliver Twist," he scored one of his greatest successes.

The actor has had rather a stormy marital career. His first wife was Eliza Wetherby, an actress, who made her first bow to a New York audience in 1888 with Lydia Thompson's company. She died in 1887. Mr. Goodwin married Mrs. Pease, of Buffalo, in October, 1888. She was the divorced wife of Edward Pease, the youngest son of F. S. Pease, a wealthy man of Buffalo. In May, 1891, Mrs. Goodwin sued for a separation from her husband, charging him with cruelty. The divorce was not granted until seven years later.

Mr. Goodwin's next wife was Maxine Elliott, the leading woman of his company, whom he married in February, 1898. His last matrimonial venture was with Edna Goodrich, also an actress. This marriage took place in November, 1908.

POLICE IN RAIDS  
ON MANY HOUSES

Separate Squads Descend Simultaneously on 18 Alleged Disorderly Resorts and Serve Warrants on Women.

VICE TRUST IS ALLEGED

Society for the Prevention of Crime Works Up Cases and Then Obtains Aid from District Attorney and Waldo.

Following an investigation made by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, raids were made last night on eighteen alleged disorderly houses said to have been operated by the "Disorderly House Trust," and sixteen women were arrested.

In nine of the houses the persons for whom warrants had been obtained could not be found, owing to the fact that at the time the raids were made they had gone off duty.

James E. Smith, Assistant District Attorney, and Samuel Marcus, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, were at the head of the raiding party, which consisted of two lieutenants of police, thirty-six patrolmen and eighteen representatives of the society. The policemen were assigned to duty by Deputy Commissioners McKay and Dougherty, after warrants had been sworn out before Justice Foker, in the Court of Special Sessions.

So that no tip of the raids might go from one house to another the raids were made simultaneously, two policemen and a representative of the society going to each of the houses.

Warrants Served on Women.

Warrants were served upon the women in charge in the following places: No. 162 West 25th street, No. 158 West 25th street, No. 210 West 25th street, No. 125 West 26th street, No. 158 West 26th street, No. 398 Sixth avenue, No. 626 Sixth avenue and No. 629 Sixth avenue.

Only one woman was arrested in each of the houses mentioned, but at No. 152 West 39th street eight women and four men were arrested and sent to the West 30th street station, where they were charged with being disorderly persons.

The other houses for which warrants had been obtained were No. 160 West 25th street, No. 168 West 27th street, No. 52 West 28th street, No. 108 West 31st street, No. 158 West 35th street, No. 479 Sixth avenue, No. 450 Sixth avenue, No. 444 Sixth avenue and No. 489 Sixth avenue.

There had been a shift in the force in these houses and the women managers were out, so no arrests were made.

James E. Smith, Assistant District Attorney, said last night there was no doubt that there existed in this city an organized business for the conduct of disorderly houses, and he gave the names of men supposed to compose the so-called "disorderly house trust." They were, he said, the Sanni brothers, "Big Mack," "Dago Frank," De Luxe, a man named Goldberg, and another of the name of Schwartz.

Trust Has Clearing House.

The headquarters of the trust, Mr. Smith said, was in Seventh avenue, near 27th street, where a club was maintained. There was a clearing house in Sixth avenue, between 26th street and 27th street, and a place where arbitration meetings were held, in Seventh avenue, near 29th street.

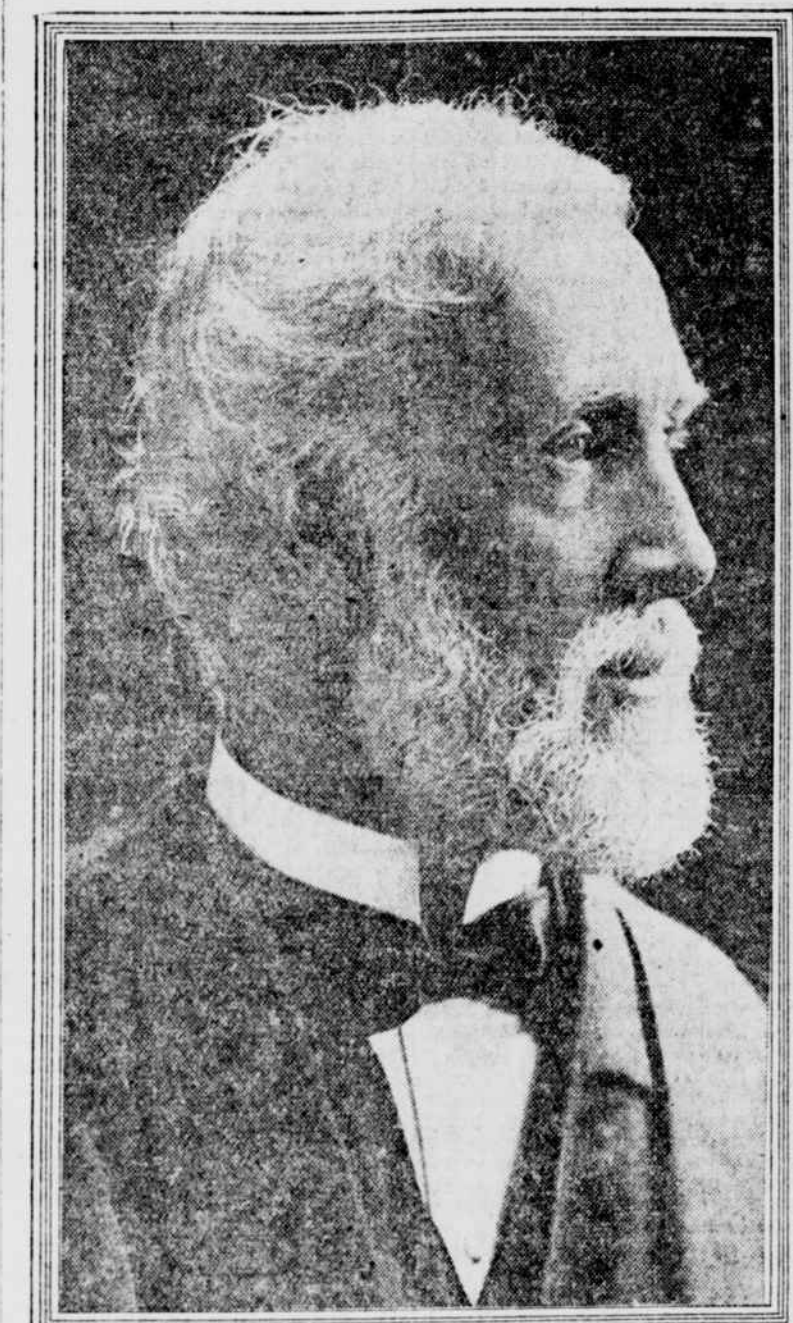
The descent made by the police last night had been planned some time ago, but not by the police themselves, and they knew nothing of it until yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Smith and Mr. Marcus showed up at Police Headquarters. They had sworn out the warrants just before 4 o'clock, and went directly to Headquarters. They saw Douglas McKay and Dougherty, and got them to assign the men, Lieutenant Renshaw, who is now the head of the "strong arm squad," and Lieutenant Underhill were the officers assigned to the command of the squad of patrolmen picked out at Headquarters to serve the warrants.

All of the warrants were for houses in the inspection district which is under the command of Inspector William J. Lahey, and most of them in the precinct commanded by Captain Samuel A. McElroy, but neither of these officers was told that there would be anything out of the regular routine of police duty last night. They were considerably surprised when the raids were made and the prisoners taken to the station house in West 30th street.

Captain Wakefield, in the West 17th street police station, was taken by surprise when the women prisoners were taken to his station. He said he was aware that detectives in the employ of William J. Burns had been at work in his precinct, and he gave credit for the gathering of evidence to Burns.

One of the first raids to come to the attention of the police in the West 30th street police station was in West 35th street, where eleven women and four men were taken into custody by Detectives O'Donnell and Cassidy. Apparently a mistake was made in taking the prisoners direct to the police station before the arrival of Smith, Marcus and the four men who gathered the evidence. The fifteen prisoners were sent at once to the night court, and the men who were to pick out the persons wanted and named in the warrants had to go there.

JUSTICE JOHN W. GOFF.  
Who, District Attorney Whitman hopes, will preside at the trial of the men indicted for Herman Rosenthal's murder.



AUNT 50, NIECE 22,  
WOULD WED COURIER

Wealthy Baltimore Spinster Wins Hand of  
Younger Woman's European Fiance,  
a Tour Conductor.

By Telegraph to The Tribune.  
Baltimore, Aug. 15.—Friends in society of the Marburg family were surprised to-day by the announcement of Miss Emma Marburg from New York that she, and not her niece, is engaged to be married to Frederick Fischer, of Paris, a European guide, or courier. Miss Marburg, who met Fischer while travelling with Miss Marburg, who employed him as tour conductor, left here on June 24 for England, arrived, as she notified her family by cable on July 4, and was to have married Fischer after the required residence of one month.

On her heels to Europe went Miss Marburg, according to report at the time, to attend the wedding. Suddenly Miss Munder returned, the wedding not performed; then Miss Marburg returned. Three days ago the two took rooms at the Belvedere Hotel, in this city, the wealthy woman of fifty or so and her companion of twenty-two apparently the best of friends. Last night Miss Marburg left for New York on the way to Spring Lake, N. J., to visit her brother Albert. Miss Marburg then notified the Baltimore newspapers to-day of her approaching marriage to her young companion's erstwhile fiancé. Where Miss Munder is her father refuses to say.

The Munder family, it is reported, at first opposed Miss Munder's marriage to Fischer because of the method by which he divorced his first wife. Then the family admitted that Miss Munder had gone to Europe to wed Fischer. Miss Munder and Mr. Fischer are not. Miss Marburg denies that her niece was to have married Fischer, and says it was all a mistake.

"There is no romance about it," she said. "Mr. Fischer is one of the most charming men I have ever met. And I am not the only one who has this belief. Mr. Fischer is not, however, as has been said, a courier. He is a great deal more than that; he is a conductor. In his boyhood he studied painting. Indeed, it was while copying a painting in the Louvre, in Paris, that he was prevailed upon to become a conductor. Among European travellers he has an enviable reputation."

Miss Marburg is a sister of Theodore, William and Albert Marburg, retired millionaire tobacco manufacturers of Baltimore. They are prominent in art, society and club circles. Miss Marburg spends most of her time in travel. She says she has been engaged to Fischer a year, but her friends did not know it.

SURE TO BE NOTICED

Mrs. Belmont's Checks Now Carry "Votes for Women."

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)  
Newport, Aug. 15.—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has hit on a new scheme to attract attention to the cause of equal suffrage, in which she is an earnest worker.

She has had "Votes for Women" printed across the face of all her personal checks. She thinks this will be sure to attract the attention of every person through whose hands any of her checks pass, and thus will help to excite interest in the suffrage cause.

SEEKS AN EXIT FROM EDEN

Erie County Woman Appeals for Rapid Transit.

Albany, Aug. 15.—Contrasting "the definite and peremptory exit from the Garden of Eden" with the "difficulty" of getting out of Eden, Erie County, at the present time, a woman residing at Eden Station has written to the Public Service Commission appealing for better train service on the Erie Railroad.

"Why, oh, why," she writes, "when the old order of supreme contentment was done away with and a new order established, why, I ask, should it be next to impossible for man to get out of Eden? Will it be fair when the apples of Eden ripen to let them lose their pristine loveliness through unduly lengthened transportation?"

"If the flaming sword be a synonyme for justice, why should the latter be made an unknown quantity in Eden? The bearer of the flaming sword was a winged one. Is it to be concluded that in aerial transportation alone the remedies exist?"

GOFF EXPECTED  
TO PRESIDE AT  
MURDER TRIALS

Albany Rumors That Governor  
Will Name Former Recorder  
Follow Application for  
Special Term.

FAMOUS CASES HIS LOT

Molineux, Kennedy and Patrick  
Tried Before Him for Homicide  
—He Also Headed Tribunal  
Which "Sam" Parks  
Faced in Labor War.

\$5,000 REWARD FOR GUNMEN

Whitman Makes Up Mind to Offer It  
—Grand Jury Holds Off Indictments Till "Sam" Schepps  
Is Brought Back and Ap-  
pears as a Witness.

MURDER CASE DEVELOPMENTS

Dispatches from Albany announced last night that James Keefe, a special messenger of the office of District Attorney Whitman, arrived there at 7 o'clock with an application from the District Attorney to Governor Dix asking for the designation of a justice for an extraordinary session of the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch, for the prospective murder trials growing out of the Rosenthal investigation. The rumors in Albany, say the dispatches, are all that the Governor will name Justice John W. Goff.

Locally an announcement of almost equal interest was made when Mr. Whitman let it be known that he had made up his mind to make an offer of \$5,000 for the arrest of "Gib the Blood" and "Lefty Louie."

The grand jury refrained from voting the indictments for the four gunmen and the three others now charged with Rosenthal's murder, at the specific request of the District Attorney, who wanted the jurors to hear what "Sam" Schepps had to offer before voting the indictments. The indictments were drawn and ready for action, but will be held over until Tuesday, so that Schepps may testify.

Albany, Aug. 15.—John A. Mason, secretary to Governor Dix, kept his office open until 7 o'clock to-night to await the arrival of James Keefe, a special messenger for District Attorney Whitman, of New York.

Keefe bears an application from the New York County prosecutor asking Governor Dix to designate a justice to sit in an extraordinary session of the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch, to handle the trials for the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

It is understood that the reason assigned was that at least seven indictments, and therefore seven separate trials for murder, would be the outgrowth of the case, and it was thought that such a string of trials would close the calendar of the regular term of the court.

Rumors here were that Justice John W. Goff would be designated by Governor Dix to preside over the extraordinary term, and that the trials of all the men indicted for Rosenthal's murder would be held before him.

Justice Blanchard would be sitting in the regular term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court in New York County in September, it was said, but the criminal cases now scheduled for that court after the summer recess would more than fill up all the available time. The trials growing out of the Rosenthal investigation, of which it is said there will be at least seven, would crowd everything else out of court if put in the regular term of the court.

Probably in September.

District Attorney Whitman announced in New York a few days ago that he intended to be prepared for the trial of Rosenthal's murderers early in September, and it is understood here that the Governor will designate Justice Goff to open the extra term of the Criminal Branch early in September.

If Justice Goff sits at the beginning of the extra term that has been applied for—as it is believed here he will—he will probably continue to sit through the entire batch of trials for the Rosenthal murder, including, of course, that of the New York police lieutenant, Charles Becker.

Governor Dix has been away in the northern part of the state, but is expected back here to-morrow.

John W. Goff has had a picturesque career as lawyer, Recorder and judge. It has been his lot to figure in many of the most important criminal cases of recent years, including the Meyer poisoning case, the first Molineux trial, the Kennedy and Patrick murder cases and the trial of "Sam" Parks, the labor leader.

He was born in Wexford, Ireland, about sixty-six years ago and came to this country in boyhood. He obtained employment in a large drygoods house, and after attending the evening classes at Cooper Union for a time took up the study of law in the offices of S. G. Courtney.

All this time he was not forgetful of his native land and was active in all organized efforts to better conditions in Ireland. He joined the Land League, and

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.  
100c. per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles.  
—Advt.